

B 513800

The Weather
Cloudy and warmer
today; tomorrow
cloudy. Details p. 3.

NO. 5531

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1922.

FOURTEEN PAGES

ONE CENT.

DEBS SMILES AFTER CALLING ON PRESIDENT

Tall and Gaunt Old Man
Pleads for Others Still
In Prison.
LEAVES TODAY
FOR TERRE HAUTE
Assured by Daugherty
That His Release Is
Unconditional.

Having paid his official calls on the President and Attorney General, and having told them both that he could not be "expected to depart from his principles, convictions and ideals," Eugene V. Debs, veteran Socialist leader, is ready to go home to Terre Haute, Ind. He expects to leave Washington this evening at 6:20 in order to be in Terre Haute tomorrow afternoon in time for the celebration in his honor. His brother, Theodore Debs, will accompany him together with close associates in the Socialist movement.

Whether or not the President and the Attorney General asked Debs to come to Washington that they might hear his expression of purpose for his own line, is a matter of conjecture even for Debs himself.

Pleased With Interviews.

Both President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty were waiting to see him, and the half-hour conversation with each inspired only smiles of apparent gratification from the liberated man.

Was it the product of a dramatic sense that prompted the Attorney General to wire the warden of Atlanta prison, a request to send Debs to Washington before allowing him to go home to his wife?

His traveling companions believe the stop-over in Washington was designed by officials here to forestall the welcoming demonstration in Terre Haute which was staged for Monday night.

Welcomed by Camera Men.

The demonstration was forestalled in Terre Haute but transpired in Washington. Debs was welcomed by a throng of camera men who stepped from his train at Union Station at 8 o'clock yesterday morning until he entered his hotel after the official conference, the tall, gaunt man with the infectious smile, the young man with the white hair and the press. Neither bells nor banners marked his path. The baggy suit and overcoat given him by the prison, together with the hat, were the only things he had. He had a grotesque figure and aroused popular emotions of commingled pity and amusement.

Instead, "Gene Debs, although he is 65 and of a venerable kindliness (the youngest of his traveling companions, the reporters and Socialist delegates, both men and women, always called him by his first name), walked to the Department of Justice from his hotel and walked again to the Department of Justice from the White House, and from there back to his hotel. And all content with this, having admitted that he "slept like a panther" Sunday night, he took a turn through the parks of the White House with his brother Theodore.

Lloyd George and Briand Trade Broad Grins And—?

Premiers Confer Secretly in Railroad Carriage
in Paris and Refuse to Reveal
Results of Discussion.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—"I came only to say 'hello,'" and Premier Briand smiled broadly.

"My health, did you ask? Why, I'm feeling pretty well, thank you," and Premier Lloyd George grinned even more broadly than his French ally.

And that is the official sum and substance of a mysterious conference between the two entente premiers in a railroad carriage in a Paris railroad station today. The curtains were drawn while Briand and Lloyd George conversed earnestly for half an hour within the car.

When Briand emerged he was questioned whether an accord had been reached with Lloyd George on the matter of German reparations, and replied:

"Nothing has been modified."

Expects Great Result.

Lloyd George was next questioned. He said he was en route to Cannes for the meeting of the allied supreme council and that he was expecting good results. He admitted he had been tired out by his recent exertions. "But now my health is better."

Paris tonight was indulging in speculation as to the subjects to be taken up by the supreme council during the conference, taking into consideration that Briand, after his arrival at the station, talked for a few minutes with a representative of Premier Millerand. Then the premiers were alone and the curtains were drawn.

As the train pulled out of the station, Lloyd George was puffing on a big cigar and smiling, waving his hat to Briand. The latter, puffing on a cigarette, raised his hat.

Lloyd George "chipper."

One of Lloyd George's secretaries said that he did not think the matter of reparations would be settled after the crash of the Industrial Bank of China, with which his brother was connected.

Berthelot's resignation on the eve of the supreme council meeting at Cannes, comes as a severe blow to Briand, who had counted on his vast acquaintance with every phase of the foreign situation as a distinct aid in reaching a solution of the problems involved at the approaching meeting.

Endangers Whole Cabinet.

Furthermore, it has endangered the position of the entire cabinet, for the debate on the affairs of the Industrial Bank will be resumed in the French chamber Tuesday and will be prosecuted all the more violently by opponents of the Briand government.

In his letter of resignation, Berthelot declared that the criticism of his connection through his brother, with the Chinese bank had lessened his authority in dealing with foreign affairs.

Berthelot's action immediately caused a sensation throughout Paris. Three times, he says in his letter to Briand, he had offered to resign but Briand had refused to accept it.

Loss of Prestige.

"These continual attacks," he says, "and the abominable calumnies following the failure of my brother's bank, make me fear that I have not the necessary authority for dealing with foreign affairs and defending the interests of France."

Berthelot declares that he has always observed the greatest care and scrupulousness in the execution of his duties at the French foreign office in spite of all attacks. He admits that probably he should have submitted the now famous telegram concerning the bank's affairs, which brought about the criticism in the chamber, to Briand before it was dispatched.

It had been directly charged that Berthelot was using his office in an attempt to save the Industrial Bank at the time when rumors were rife of the approaching collapse. Berthelot sent a telegram to French consular agents, without having consulted Briand, informing that there was no danger of a crash and that the government would support the bank.

The bank nevertheless failed within a few weeks after the sending of the telegram.

"Although the accusations against me are unjust," Berthelot concludes, "my decision to resign is irrevocable."

BRIAND'S CABINET INJURED BY LOSS OF FOREIGN EXPERT

Louis Berthelot Resigns
Following Crash of
Chinese Bank.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Louis Berthelot, the greatest French authority on foreign affairs, and Premier Briand's right hand man, has resigned from the government as a result of the bitter attacks leveled at him after the crash of the Industrial Bank of China, with which his brother was connected.

Berthelot's resignation on the eve of the supreme council meeting at Cannes, comes as a severe blow to Briand, who had counted on his vast acquaintance with every phase of the foreign situation as a distinct aid in reaching a solution of the problems involved at the approaching meeting.

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U. S. PRECIPITATING UPSET LIKE FIUME, PREDICTS SIMONDS

Submarine Fight Likely
To Deadlock Parley or
Overthrow Briand.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

France will not recede in the matter of the submarine. When the conference reassembles today and the French reply to the Hughes compromise proposal is presented, the choice will be between an indefinite deadlock and the abandonment of any attempt to fix a limitation of submarine tonnage at the present conference.

There is, moreover, one even more dangerous possibility, namely, that American insistence upon a limitation will lead to just such another episode as the Fiume affair in the Paris conference. In fact, we have been on the edge of such a development for many days, ever since Mr. Hughes made a direct appeal to Mr. Briand over the head of the French delegation here in the matter of battleships.

Everyone remembers when, during the Paris conference, Mr. Wilson, disturbed over the attitude of Orlando and Sonnino in insisting upon the reduction of the Italian fleet, addressed his celebrated appeal directly to the Italian people and most everyone recalls that the effect, untoldly unforeseen by Mr. Wilson, was the fall of the Orlando-Sonnino ministry and the new government of Facta.

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OTTER REAPPEARS IN SEA HAUNTS

YAKUTAT, Alaska, Dec. 26.—The sea otter, once almost extinct and now protected, is again inhabiting the sea bed off the Aleutian Islands in large numbers. In fact, many are being killed and sold in the archipelago that the Department of Fisheries may be prevailed upon for a brief open season for the benefit of natives, who have fished badly the past two or three years.

It is believed these aquatic animals, driven from the bleak islands by the hunters a generation ago, took refuge in the charted reefs south of the Commander group and increased until they are again migrating back to the former home on the West Alaskan Coast, where the extensive forests and gigantic kelp provides abundant food for the creature.

The sea otter is one of the most cunning and most easily frightened of animals. Like the fur seal, its pelt has an ebony shimmer, showing silver when blown open, but examined hair by hair, is soft black, tipped with white.

5 DIE IN GAS AT CHRISTMAS TREE

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26.—When police broke down the door of the Maimonides home here they found five members of the family dead from gas fumes in a room with a party decorated Christmas tree.

The father, Gaetano Maimonides, was lying with his hand clutching a few trinkets he had intended placing on the tree to finish its decoration. An open gas jet under an oven of a small stove told the story of how the mother and three children besides the father had died. They were found wrapped in each other's arms in a bed where they were awaiting the call of the father to summon them to view the tree.

Continued on Page Two.

ECONOMIC BODY MAY ADJUST U.S. FOREIGN DEBTS

Administration May Drop
Bill for Refunding by
Commission.

QUESTION SHOULD
U. S. TAKE LEAD
Delegates Would Be Denied
Authority to Cancel
Obligations.

Abandonment of the pending bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to handle the refunding of foreign loans and substitution of a measure granting authority to American representatives to join with delegates from other nations in a general international economic conference may be approved by the administration.

Refunding of the foreign debt would be the principal task of the economic conference. Other questions, which the American delegates probably would be authorized to consider, would be the stabilization of international exchanges and various other economic issues involved in trade relations between the different countries, also the financing of European purchases from the United States.

If such a measure is presented to Congress, it may include a stipulation that American representatives would have no authority to agree to the cancellation of any part of the principal or interest of the foreign indebtedness. Congress has indicated that its sentiment is strongly against such a cancellation, and a restriction of this nature would be insisted upon.

Question of Initiative.

Whether President Harding should take the initiative in extending an invitation to other countries to join in such a general conference is one of the matters that is under discussion. Some of the administration advisers believe it is preferable to have the debtor nations take the initiative. Accordingly, the measure to be presented to Congress might request the President to issue invitations to the conference, but instead authorize him to appoint delegates to such a gathering with authority to undertake the refunding of foreign loans and deal with other financial and economic questions.

Many of the Republican Congressional leaders believe that it would be desirable that such a conference should be held in Washington. If the invitations are issued by another country, however, it might be held in Europe.

The administration foreign loan refunding bill is stranded in the Senate Finance Committee. The bill, passed by the House with numerous amendments, and approved by the administration, the Senate Finance Committee added still other amendments, the restrictions placed upon the proposed commission finally being so numerous that the administration is unable to notify the committee that the bill is ready to be introduced. The administration felt that it was almost useless to press the bill further, unless some of the amendments were dropped.

French Start Undertaken.

Conferences are in progress between the administration and Congress. Technically, M. Briand, as president of the French council, is M. Sarraut's superior, but politically, the votes which M. Sarraut controls in the French chamber of deputies are an important element in the blending of the two governments. M. Briand, the present ministry would almost inevitably fall.

Therefore, Mr. Hughes' first message placed M. Briand in a very awkward position. He obviously desired to avoid any break with the United States, on the other hand, his own political fortunes were involved. The thing was complicated further, when, after a first favorable message sent by M. Briand, Mr. Hughes addressed still a second communication to M. Briand.

This led to something of a showdown and M. Briand gave M. Sarraut assurance that he would not communicate between France and the United States would come through M. Sarraut. This point was emphasized by the transmission of M. Briand's second answer to Mr. Hughes through M. Sarraut. This was not to further "overhead conversations."

Meantime much harm had been done, and this harm remains an obstacle to further progress in the matter of the submarine. The French press took up the issue of "American coercion" and there was sharp resentment at what the French regarded as a press campaign in the United States to force the acceptance of the American view of the situation.

The situation seems fairly clear, M. Sarraut has stated the French view which is totally uncompromising in the matter of secondary ships, cruisers and the like. If, by any chance, as is wholly unlikely, M. Briand should reverse the judgment of M. Sarraut and yield to Mr. Hughes, Sarraut would resign and his resignation

Continued on Page Two.

Convents Cut Off From Resources Under Soviet Rule

Slaves Work in Fields to
Get Food; Still Aid
Homeless Women.

MOSCOW, Dec. 26.—Convent life still exists in Russia, but in a changed form.

A convent that illustrates the changes wrought by the revolution is to be found within Moscow. On entering the inclosure first glance falls on the usual chapel and the little yellow brick houses built around it. They are merely run-down and shabby like the rest of the town. The chapel still keeps its rather gaudy splendor of gold and silver icons, but the number of candles burning is kept down to a scanty minimum.

The sister superior was discovered in a humble room at the rear, and explained that she had to move four times to make room for some university professors. The convent was quartering in the cloister.

In her spotless little room crowded with icons and plants, the sister superior told of the life of her convent since the revolution. Her black robe was rusty with age, and she looked thin and unhappy.

"All the sisters are still here," she said, "in fact, most of the convents over the country have kept open in order to provide a refuge for the women who otherwise would be homeless. But our lives have been completely changed since the revolution. While no attempt was made to destroy convent life, the revolution at one blow cut off our two main sources of income—the church and the department stores. We had received large support from the church, and it was through the department stores that we marketed our hand work."

At the present time the collections taken for us at church services are enough to buy us one meal a week. We have no materials to make lingerie, and no way of marketing the things we make. We are quite destitute if it were not that all the nuns go and work in the fields for the summer. There are always plenty of peasants who will allow the sisters to come and work in the fields and gardens. So in the fall they come back with enough flour and potatoes and cabbages to feed the convent for the winter. It is not enough, but it enables us to live."

The sister superior said that the nuns were not able to do any work except to sew, because they had to shift for themselves.

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ALLIES EXPECT U.S. TO REMEDY ECONOMIC ILLS

May Frame Proposals Regarding War Indebtedness.

AWAIT POLICY
IN NEW PARLEY

Col. Harvey Will Attend
Council Meeting at
Cannes.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A new political year, ushered in by the most momentous conference yet held by the allied supreme council, finds Europe's eyes more intensely directed toward America and her representative, Ambassador Harvey, than at any time since the making of the Versailles treaty.

European leaders find themselves struggling in the midst of an economic morass. They are beckoning to America with more anxiety than they have displayed in the past three years, and because of the Washington arms conference they believe there are greater chances for American participation in Europe's economic revival than at any time since the armistice.

Anticipate American Aid.

Most European diplomats are convinced that America's advent into the field of international politics, with the conclusion of the quadripartite agreement, not only advanced the interests of the United States abroad, but has made America's participation in a solution of the European economic tangle inevitable. They are especially convinced that if the arms conference ends in complete success the future will witness a steadily increasing expression of America's role in the international events.

Therefore, argued that, with the belief that, whether America likes it or not, the business and economic situation in the United States will force the Washington government to take a hand in relieving Europe's financial stagnation.

All Debtors to United States.

They are hoping that the first evidence of the new American feeling will express itself in the little Riviera town of Cannes. As a consequence, London expects the most active participation in the deliberations of the council meeting by Ambassador Harvey.

This meeting of the supreme council, while embracing the usual diplomatic bickering, will be less political than economic in nature, and in it the all-important fact stands out that all the participants owe the United States money. It is, therefore, argued that, as the great creditor nation, America can afford to remain aloof, since this gathering is called for the basic purpose of restoring European finances.

One of the most important measures to be discussed materially affects Europe's ability to pay the United States, and the supreme council's meeting may even see the beginning of a movement in which the allies will draw up a proposition to America regarding their indebtedness to her.

Await America's Attitude.

The chief hope of Europe diplomats is that the supreme council first will disclose whether America is ready to participate in a world economic conference and, second, what is her attitude regarding the reparations situation. America's policy toward Russia, proceeding from the economic point of view, will include Russia, also attracts considerable speculation in Europe's various chancelleries.

Santa's Sleigh Reaches Mingo Tent Colonies

Women Distribute Gifts
And Food to Children
Of Mine Strikers.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Dec. 26.—It was a merry Christmas for the children of the Mingo County tent colonies after all.

Two tons of mixed nuts, three tons of assorted candies and packages of cakes were distributed among 5,619 children in the Mingo strike zone by United Mine Workers of America.

Most of these children were sons and daughters of striking miners, evicted from their homes because of the big coal strike, and living in tents in various places throughout Mingo County.

That it was a Christmas brightened by yuletide goodies and not a drab, dreary one, devoid of gifts was made possible by contributions.

A fund contributed by newspaper readers has reached \$5,511.92, and related contributions still are coming in. Money not used in buying candy and nuts for the Mingo miners' children is being turned toward buying food for women and children of miners in the Kanawha coal fields, said to be badly impoverished.

SUB QUESTION TO BE SETTLED BEFORE OTHERS

American Delegates See
Impossibility of Passing
Disputed Issue.

PARIS AND TOKYO
DECISIONS AWAITED

Insistence on Large Tonnage
Might Harden
England.

Paris and Tokyo retain the fate of the submarine issue now under discussion by the naval armament conference.

The French and Japanese cabinets have not yet decided whether they will agree to the Hughes limitation suggestion or insist on their demanded increase in submarine tonnage. The French cabinet is to meet today, "certainly" that it is not disposed to yield. Tokyo is understood to have decided that 54,000 tons is necessary for Japan's national defense.

All the submarine issue is out of the way little progress can be made on other matters. This is what is rather seriously concerning Secretary Hughes and the American delegation. It has been suggested in various conference quarters that the submarine issue be passed over and other collateral questions taken up. Last night, American delegates said this was entirely impossible.

The very fact that the American advisers consider it a question of disposing complete abolition of the submarine of necessity materially benefits the nations desiring enlarged tonnage. This also operates as a very decided obstacle to suggestions heard in British quarters that the ratio be fixed temporarily and that, after this conference is at an end, the United States and Great Britain initiate diplomatic negotiations with all nations having naval forces, to reach a general agreement from all of them that would end the submarine for all time as a weapon of warfare.

Necessary to America.

The advisory committee, submitted by Secretary Hughes to represent every shade of American public opinion, has declared that possession of submarines is a necessary element in the defense of American overseas possessions and to act as coast defense craft and scouts in time of war. While that decision stands it was said to be unlikely that the United States could negotiate to abolish a weapon whose use, under proper restrictions, is believed vital to the United States.

British sources last night, however, suggested that, inasmuch as the American view of the world is based before all of the facts in the British position had been made public, it very easily would be possible for the American advisers committee to recede from their decision. The British last night were again calling attention to their presented statistics showing that during the recent war it required 150 trawlers, eagle boats, high-speed launches, destroyers and submarines to protect the British fleet. The Germans kept in commission with an array of this sort, the activities of the submarine were checked, the British declared.

"We are not," said a British spokesman, "We were able to come with the submarines and we will be able to do so again. By the present conference was called to reduce the tremendous cost of war to the people of the world. If we are to accept the viewpoint of France and Japan, there can be no reduction. Great Britain must reserve the right to build a navy that will command the U-boat of any nation. We do not want to do this. But we will not have to."

Submarine Use Limited.

"The submarine is not an effective agency of offensive warfare directed against a fleet of heavy warships. We do not believe that it has any possible use in the future. And certainly it cannot be used to prevent landing of a hostile army. In consequence, the British must continue to insist that it should be abolished. If it is not done by the present conference, we are prepared to carry our effort further."

The French delegation declared last night that it had no definite word from Paris and that it hardly expected to see the British. The American demand that the French accept an allotment of submarine equal to their present strength.

The Japanese delegation is also waiting word from home. Admiral Baron Kato still is slightly indisposed, and the work of arriving at a decision has been placed on the shoulders of his colleagues. It was said that, while Tokyo has not yet spoken any better likely, the delegation's demand for a ratio of 54,000 tons will be adhered to. The Italian delegation summed up its position in the following words:

"We are ready to make any possible concession in the interest of world-wide peace and harmony. But we are compelled through force of circumstances to insist that our tonnage in everything shall be equal to that of France."

France May Decide England.

It may be stated as a fact that should the French finally force a concession in the line of an enlarged submarine fleet, the British will refuse to be limited as to the number of small auxiliary craft that they may construct. Arthur J. Balfour has rather pointedly asserted on several occasions during the debate that it seems apparent that the submarine fleet of England, directed against Germany, and his naval experts are not based on

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RELIEF IS RUSHED TO STORM VICTIMS

Many Homeless and Without
Food in Louisiana and
Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Relief work is being rushed in the storm-swept areas of Louisiana and Mississippi as cold weather continued today. Many are homeless and without food, some tiny villages having been swept away.

The death list stood at forty-one today, and it is believed all of the dead and the more than a hundred wounded have been found. Only two white persons were listed among the dead. They are John Eckhoff, of Spencer, and Mrs. E. L. Spain of Tidale plantation, La. Relief work is being carried on by the Red Cross and other agencies. Work, however, is slow, due to the almost impassable conditions of the roads.

Some of the injured have been taken to Monroe, La., while others were carried to Memphis hospitals.

Storm Blows Ferry Ashore Bullets Enliven Belfast Holiday

Passengers Forced to Walk 2
Miles in Terrific Gale in
'Frisco Bay Region.

POLICE PATROL FIRED ON BY MOB,
AND UNIONIST SLAIN AT
DOORSTEP.

BELFAST, Dec. 26.—Christmas and the day after have been restful days in Belfast with a miscellaneous list of shooting reported by the police.

Six men fired on a party of policemen Sunday morning when challenged by the police. One policeman was wounded.

William Armstrong, a prominent Unionist, was murdered on his doorstep within a few feet of the parlor, where his children were decorating their Christmas tree. Sunday evening a tram car was fired on. There have been several attempts at looting grocery stores and saloons.

YULE BRINGS JOY TO WOMAN, 110

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Mary Vermont celebrated her 110th birthday today by decorating a Christmas tree and helping her 75-year-old daughter-in-law prepare dinner at the home of her son, Fred Vermont, near Harvard, Ill. With her were her two sons, one 75 and the other 68, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Vermont was born near Cork, Ireland. She crossed the Atlantic in a sailboat in 1840, settling in Canada. Two years later they came West by ox-team.

"I have lived all of my life on the farm, have worked hard, breathed plenty of fresh air, and guess that is why I have lived so long," Mrs. Vermont said.

"I have been nearing a lot about the new styles for girls," Mrs. Vermont said. "When I was young the girls didn't have to paint and wear short dresses to make the boys like them."

RUSSIA YIELDING RED SOCIALISTIC HUE, SAY PAPERS

Changes in Government
Of Soviet Show Gains
By Capitalism.

Decided changes in the economic policy of the government of Russia, predicting abandonment of socialism, have taken place recently, according to a review of statements appearing in the Soviet-controlled press of that country as compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

The present situation is summed up as follows:

The most useful sources of specific statements concerning conditions in Russia are the Russian newspapers. These papers are all controlled by the Soviet authorities and represent at least the policies of the Soviet government.

The present economic situation, management of industry has resulted in a great decline of production and a general disorganization of economic life. This decline is conclusively shown by statistics in Soviet newspapers, and is frequently admitted by bolshevik leaders. A whole series of published reports of different commissariats covering the first half of 1922 shows extremely small output of goods and services on the part of all the more important manufacturing, mining and transportation industries, as compared both with pre-war periods and with the year 1920; and the reports themselves comment emphatically on this decline and give causes for it.

Lenin Admits Retreat.

"For example, in the most important coal fields, the total coal output had fallen by July, 1921, to only about 150,000 tons, the net output after supplying the requirements of the mines themselves was only about 5,000 tons. Bolshevik newspapers stated at that time that the railroads and industries of the country would thereafter be dependent absolutely on imported coal. The decline of agricultural and industrial production in 1922 was even more marked than that in manufacturing and mining industries, was enormous, quite apart from the disastrous effects of the drought in the Volga basin."

"Lenin, in a speech of October 19, said: 'The substance of our new economic policy is dictated by the recognition of the fact that we have suffered a powerful defeat and commenced a systematic strategic retreat. There can be no doubt in the minds of Communists that we have suffered defeat on the economic front, and a further crushing defeat, and thus we are facing consciously and deliberately the new economic policy.'

Restore Trade Freedom.

The main feature of this new economic policy, according to various decrees issued by the Soviet authorities, are:

"Partial restoration of freedom of trade in agricultural products; Instead of requisitioning from the peasants their entire surplus above their own requirements for food and seed, there has been imposed, beginning with the crop of 1921, a 'natural tax' of fixed amount of grain from each peasant; the remainder of his crop he is at liberty to sell.

"Abandonment of the practice of unrestricted requisitioning or requisitioning of labor, and the substitution of a fixed labor tax; that is, the citizen may be forced to labor not more than a specified number of days on public works or special public tasks.

"Abandonment in enterprises operated by the State of uniform wages for employees of the same general grade, and the substitution of compensation according to service; in most cases, this takes the form of piece or quantity payment. Overtime is to be not only permitted but encouraged by high rates of pay (24 to 3 times the regular rates).

Will Grant Concessions.

"Leasing to private individuals or concerns of certain industrial establishments; hitherto operated by the State. It is officially announced that the State will retain operation of establishments producing the most necessary commodities or services, and especially of the best equipped establishments in those branches, but will lease others. The terms of the leases are not uniform, but in general, the lessee is to pay 10 to 20 percent of the net profit."

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WOMAN HAS LAST LAUGH ON CREDITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—John Fritz, local merchant, according to the police, found an unusual way of collecting a \$3 debt from a woman. It was successful, but costly.

The merchant, police allege, gave a pretty Christmas message to a messenger boy to deliver to the woman, C/O. D. 32. She thought it was a valuable gift and paid \$3. Judge Conner has ordered the merchant to pay the messenger boy's lawyer fees and get the boy a job.

SEES BERLIN PLOT TO BANKRUPT SELF

PARIS, Dec. 26.—"Germany is willfully bankrupting herself to avoid payment of the reparations," Senator Cheron, chairman of the senate budget committee, charged during a debate on the French fiscal estimates.

"Germany," he added, "does not intend to discharge her liabilities. She is still erecting the new military organization and even now the railways are organized so that mobilization of an army could be carried out."

"We cannot consent to a reduction in the payments."

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WOMAN HAS LAST LAUGH ON CREDITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—John Fritz, local merchant, according to the police, found an unusual way of collecting a \$3 debt from a woman. It was successful, but costly.

The merchant, police allege, gave a pretty Christmas message to a messenger boy to deliver to the woman, C/O. D. 32. She thought it was a valuable gift and paid \$3. Judge Conner has ordered the merchant to pay the messenger boy's lawyer fees and get the boy a job.

SEES BERLIN PLOT TO BANKRUPT SELF

PARIS, Dec. 26.—"Germany is willfully bankrupting herself to avoid payment of the reparations," Senator Cheron, chairman of the senate budget committee, charged during a debate on the French fiscal estimates.

"Germany," he added, "does not intend to discharge her liabilities. She is still erecting the new military organization and even now the railways are organized so that mobilization of an army could be carried out."

"We cannot consent to a reduction in the payments."